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Venice, May 22. WE have advice from very good hands, that a Marriage is treating between the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Infanta of *Portugal*, in consideration of which the Duke undertakes to pay the debts of that Crown and to raise the money to do it with, will let the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and other his Countries in *Italy* to the Most Christian King. This is a piece of News which the Princes of *Italy* are not very well pleased with, and this Republick particularly is so far concerned at it as well as at other proceedings, which give them jealousie, that they have resolved to compleat all their standing Troops, and besides to raise a body of 10000 new men, that so they may, whatever happens, be in a posture becoming the care they have of the preservation of the Peace of *Italy*. Signior *Ciurani*, who is going Ambassador from this State to *Constantinople*, does very much hasten his departure. The last account we had from those Parts, was, That the Grand Signior was preparing to take the Field in person, being resolved to prosecute the War against the *Muscovites* with the utmost vigor, who, on their part, seem resolved to do the like, so that the War is like to be sharp and bloody.

Vienna, May 28. The Consultations that have been held here, for the composing the Affairs of *Hungary*, have not hitherto produced any fruit; and in the mean time the breach is every day made wider, and mens dispositions more alienated from Peace, by the Hostilities that pass with much sharpness between the Parties in *Hungary*. The Count *de Zindendorfe*, who was sent by the Emperor to several Princes of *Germany*, to represent to them the necessity there is of keeping a constant Force on foot for the security of the Empire, even in time of Peace, is returned, with a good account of his Commission, having obtained an assurance from those Princes, that they will readily contribute their proportions towards it; the said Force, as we are informed, is to consist in 30000 men, to be commanded by the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the Title of General of the Empire. The Emperor having received an account from several parts, that the *French* have not yet executed the Peace, by quitting the places they are possessed of in the Empire; but on the contrary that they are drawing a Body of an Army together in *Alsace*, has sent Orders to the Duke of *Lorrain*, to defer putting in execution the directions formerly sent him, about disbanding part of the Imperial Army, and about withdrawing the Garison at *Strasburgh*, till it appear what the intentions of the *French* are.

Copenhagen, June 3. The Plenipotentiaries that are appointed by the two Kings to meet in *Sebonen*, for the treating a Peace, will come together in two or three days at *Malmoe*, and we have hopes that they will succeed, considering the dispositions there seem to be on all sides to a Peace; in the mean time the King of *Sweden* has deferred the march of his Army, which he had resolved to begin the 20th past. The Letters we have by Vessels lately arrived from *Scandsins*, inform us that Recruits were very slow there, and that the People did extremely long for Peace. Our Fleet does not as yet lie, but continues at anchor in the *Sounde*; the reports we had of a *French* Fleet steering this way with a great number of Landmen on board them, to make a descent in *Holstein*, appears now sufficiently to have been groundless; however the Troops which the King resolved to have in *Holstein*, to form an Army there this Summer, continue to march that way.

Frankfort, June 2. From *Alsace* our Letters give us an account, that Monsieur *de Lavoy* was in a few days expected at *Brisac*, and that the *French* Troops were drawing into a Body not far from *Schlestadt*, though with what design was not known. That on the other side the *Imperialists*, who seemed to have a jealousie of them, had changed the resolution that had been taken to hold a general Muster, in order to a Reform of several Troops which it is not thought needfull to continue on foot in time of Peace, at least had deferred the execution of it; and particularly, that the Imperial Garison at *Landau* was to remain there, till the Peace be executed; and that the *French* have, in pursuance of it, quitted *Schlestadt*, *Colmar*, and other places they are now possessed of in *Alsace*. It is the opinion of many People, that the death of the Elector of *Bavaria*, may occasion a change in the affairs of *Germany*, for that not only the young Elector, but likewise his Uncle Prince *Maximilian*, under whose Government things will be, till he attains the age of 18 years, seem to have their inclination as much towards the Emperor, as the Elector deceased had his towards *France*.

Hamburgh, June 6. The appearances there were of a Peace in the North lessen daily, for the *French* are firm to their demand, of having all restored to *Sweden*, and only offer the Elector of *Brandenburgh* a Sum of money, with two or three Baillages in *Pomeren*, which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* seems resolved not to consent to, and particularly not to part with *Stetin*, and consequently the War must go on, for which the Elector is not wanting to make the necessary preparations on his part. The last Letters from *Berlin* told us, That the Velt Marshal *Dorfling* was ordered by his Electoral Highness to go to his Army to command it; and that the Garison of *Stetin*, upon some discovery that had been made of a correspondence held by the Burghers with the *Swedes*, had been reinforced. The *Brandenburgh* Capers continue to Cruise before the mouth of this River, and give great disturbance to our Trade.

Wesel, June 7. Lieutenant General *Calvo* was, according to our last Advices, encamped near *Soest*, expecting Orders from *France* how to proceed, which, it's believed, are now sent him; and we are told that the Mareschal *de Crequi* will be here in a day or two, and then the War will be carried on in good